

## ADVANCING JAPANESE TAKE RAILROAD TOWN OF PINTZEN

### SHELLING POSITION OF THE ENEMY

Now in Close Touch with Dep. Town.

Czar Inspects Troops in Southern Part of Russia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GAZETTEERS.)

VINKOW, July 12.—The Japanese, advancing north on Saturday, shelled and captured Pintzen, seven miles north of Kaichau. They are now reported in close touch with Tatchekiao.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 12.—The British steamer Cheltenham is declared to be a lawful prize. There is evidence that the ship had been sold to the Japanese.

MOSCOW, July 12.—The Czar is travelling southward reviewing troops.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, July 11.—Military and war correspondents will now be permitted to accompany General Kuroki's army.

CHEROO, July 11.—There has been heavy fighting between the Japanese and Russians near Port Arthur. The Russian vessels are leaving the harbor daily and engaging the Japanese fleet.

TOKIO, July 11.—Four Russian cruisers, two gunboats and seven torpedo boat destroyers emerged from Port Arthur on the 7th inst. They were attacked by the Japanese fleet and driven back into the harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The condemnation of political prisoners by administrative order has been abolished. Hereafter prisoners charged with political offenses will be tried in the regular courts.

TOKIO, July 11.—An attack with torpedoes has been made upon the Russian cruiser Askold at Port Arthur. The result is unknown.

CHEFOO, July 11.—Arrivals from Port Arthur report continuous skirmishing.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—General Sakharoff, Minister of War, confirms the news of the Japanese occupation of Kaichau. The Russian loss was 150 killed and wounded. The Japanese are now on the Yinkow road.

Yinkow road is but a short distance north of Kaiping. The appearance of Japanese troops there may indicate that they were landed near Yinkow or that they are a portion of Gen. Kuroki's army, advancing on Liaoyang and Newchwang.

LIAOYANG, July 11.—Notwithstanding the proximity of the Japanese, the Chinese residents here are following their occupations. Rains are impeding traffic.

Washington, July 10, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

General Oku reports that our second army commenced operations for occupying Kaiping on the 6th of July. After successive attacks dislodging Russians from their positions, our army finally occupied Kaiping and the neighboring heights on the 9th of July.

TAKAHIRA.

Washington, July 10, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

General Kuroki reports that on the 6th of July our detachment, expelling three hundred Russian cavalry, occupied Psienohang, thirty miles to the northeast of Saimachi. No casualties on our side.

On the 5th of July we repulsed the Russian cavalry of Chinksky Regiment which came in attack near the north of Fenshui. Our casualties were four killed and three wounded.

TAKAHIRA.

### LARGE FIRE AT FRESNO

FRESNO, Cal., July 12.—The Madary planing mills and other mills close by were burned last night with a loss of \$225,000.

### FUNSTON GOES EAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—General Funston has been ordered to command the Department of the East. General Williams succeeds him as commander of the Department of the Columbia.



KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS AT LIAOYANG.

## U. S. MINISTER LEISHMAN CALLS TURKEY'S HAND

Under Threat of American Fleet Sultan Orders Settlement School Question.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GAZETTEERS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—United States Minister Leishman has handed the Porte a note stating that unless there is a prompt settlement of the Armenian mission school question, an American fleet will appear in Turkish waters. Already the Sultan has ordered a settlement.

The attempts of the United States to obtain a settlement from Turkey on account of American mission school property destroyed in the attacks upon the Armenians have been running along some years. A London press telegram of June 18, 1903, said:

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Constantinople says that since Leishman, the American Minister, returned two months ago, he has been vainly seeking an audience of the Sultan to deliver an autograph letter from President Roosevelt, calling Abdul Hamid's attention to the claims of American missionaries in Armenia and elsewhere, and asking for their prompt settlement.

The Sultan, being aware of Leishman's instructions to press the claims, purposely postponed the desired audience. Leishman's patience was ultimately exhausted, and he visited Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and required to know within three days whether the Sultan would receive him or not.

Tewfik Pasha promised that the Sultan would receive him after the Bairam festival, but the promise has not been fulfilled.

Leishman, the correspondent adds, is naturally exasperated, and should the audience be delayed much longer or satisfaction of the claims not be given, it would not be surprising if American warships were again ordered to Turkey, as they were two years ago in connection with a claim arising from the Armenian massacres.



MINISTER LEISHMAN.

## PARKER WAS NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

ST. LOUIS, July 9, 6 a. m.—Nominating speeches continued till after five o'clock this morning when balloting began amid intense excitement. Parker was nominated at 6 o'clock this morning on the first ballot and a scene of wild enthusiasm followed. Nominations for Vice-President will be made when the convention reassembles this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—At three o'clock this morning the convention was still in session listening to the nominating and seconding speeches, which were interrupted by the usual demonstrative scenes. The following were put in nomination: Parker, Hearst, Olney, Miles, Cockrell, Gray and Wall. The platform which was adopted without debate, ignores the money question.

### JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

Who is Judge Parker, the man who will contest the presidency on the Democratic ticket? He has said but little on national questions since his name was first mooted for the Democratic nomination, over a year ago, but in New York State he has the reputation of being a Democrat who was never beaten at the polls. His nomination brings about the unusual condition of one State producing both the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency during the same campaign. Under his appointment Judge Alton B. Parker has about ten years to serve as Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. He may be called the farmer-Jurist candidate. He has considerable ability in both lines of work and apparently takes as much delight in the one as in the other.

PEN PICTURES OF PARKER.

A writer in one of the magazines about a year ago gave two pen-pictures of Parker, as follows:

"On the day when a townful of excited delegates at Saratoga were clamoring to know whether they were to be permitted to nominate Alton B. Parker for Governor the next morning, I trudged over a mile of primitive road from the roadside station at Esopus to a roomy old-fashioned white farmhouse on a hill above the Hudson, where, under the apple trees on the straggling lawn, I was met by a hearty, red-mustached, sun-reddened, blue-eyed man in a rough gray hat and suit of farm-worn clothing. His shoes were a rough tan, scratched and soil-marked; a yellow leather girdle encircled his waist and the absence of any waistcoat revealed a generous expanse of striped vestige shirt-front. He wore a plain turn-down collar and simple black tie."

#### WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE.

Judge Parker is five feet ten inches in height substantially proportioned and is a handsome man. His hair is of a rich brown hue, tending toward auburn. His carefully trimmed mustache is of a lighter hue than is his hair.

Both Judge Parker's father and grandfather were farmers.

SCHOOL TEACHER AT SIXTEEN.

At sixteen Judge Parker was a school teacher. By this work he got the money to study law, and he was graduated from the Albany law school in 1872. After graduating he made his home at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, and for twelve years served as

Sensational developments have transpired in connection with one of the earliest land operations of Charles S. Desky in Honolulu. This was the buying, plotting and selling in lots of the Kewalo tract. Threatened proceedings for foreclosure of a mortgage against the purchasers of twenty-nine of the lots, who paid for them and received deeds from Mr. Desky warranting the properties as free from encumbrance of any kind, are producing warm conversation.

It is said that when the purchasers obtained their deeds, there was a mortgage of \$10,000 upon twenty-six out of the twenty-nine lots. About \$2500 was paid on the mortgage, leaving a balance of \$7500 principal. No interest has been paid on this balance for over two years, so that the mortgage indebtedness, of which the purchasers of lots have been notified, is now about \$8,800.

W. Wolters bought twenty of the lots at \$750 each, making \$15,000 as the sum he paid. The California Feed Co. bought four lots, Willard E. Brown three lots and F. C. Betters two lots.

It is stated that Mr. Wolters has known for some time of the mortgage and of its delinquency, but to the other purchasers the facts have come as a rude surprise. The tract was originally bought from the Cummins estate, but the mortgage was later assigned and is now held by J. F. Hackfield.

"Desky had a mortgage of \$10,000 on the property when he sold the lots, but he never notified the buyers of the fact," an indignant purchaser said yesterday.

"We bought in boom times, too," he added, "and paid boom prices accordingly. When Desky was asked why he did not apply the money he received for the lots to the payment of the mortgage, he coolly answered that he needed the money for other purposes."

surrogate of the county. In 1884 he became known in State politics. With Cleveland's election to the Presidency David B. Hill became a political power in New York, through succeeding Cleveland as Governor, and Parker was the manager of his successful campaign. Hill then appointed Parker a Justice of the Supreme Court. Since that time Mr. Parker has always held important posts in the courts of New York state. In 1902 he was favored by many democrats for the nomination for Governor of New York.

# ALL DAY IN PARKER CASE

Argument Goes Over Until Monday Morning.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

All day yesterday the fight over jurisdiction of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, minor, was waged before Judge Gear and the end is not yet. The argument is continued until 10 o'clock Monday morning. It is on demurrers to the petition of J. S. Low, guardian ad litem, for an order to sell real estate of the minor that the present battle of legal talent is being fought.

J. S. Dunne, attorney for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight, mother of the minor, opened with an address in support of his client's demurrer. He occupied the entire morning session and finished early in the afternoon. J. A. Magoon with whom J. Lightfoot is associated, followed on behalf of the petition and had not concluded when the court rose at 4 p.m. Arthur A. Wilder and S. H. Derby, who appear for A. W. Carter, guardian of the minor, have the demurrer of that respondent yet to argue.

J. S. Low first brought suit, as next friend of the heiress of a half interest in the Parker Ranch, for the removal of A. W. Carter as her guardian and as manager of the Parker Ranch. This suit was quickly followed with another by the same complainant, who in connection with the former one had been appointed by Judge Gear as guardian ad litem of the minor, for leave to sell real estate. One of the basic allegations in both suits was that Carter was injuring the interests of the ward in his persistent rejection of an offer of \$124,000 from the Paauhau Plantation Co. for her portion in a certain piece of land, also in his refusal to grant a right of way for the projected Hamakua ditch over lands of the Parker ranch.

Mr. Dunne raised the point, in the first place, that the petition was drawn in terms indicating that it was primarily the benefit of the Pasauhau Plantation Co. and the Hamakua Ditch Co. which was sought, and only incidentally the welfare of the ward. Annie T. K. Parker. Next he attacked the right of Low to sue as next friend, maintaining that the child's mother was her natural guardian and found no cause of complaint against the legal guardian.

On the question of jurisdiction Mr. Dunne piled authorities high to show that the subject matter of the petition appeared surely to the Third Judicial Circuit. He scouted the argument presented on a former occasion that the Circuit Court which appointed the guardian had "inherent power" to assume jurisdiction over any and all matters pertaining to the guardianship. The statute laid down the course, and an authority was quoted which maintained not only the legislature's power to abolish courts, but the doctrine that when the legislature changed a rule of procedure all subsequent proceedings must conform to the changed law. Mr. Dunne quoted the law passed in 1903 which prescribes that in matters of real estate belong-

ing to a minor the jurisdiction lies in the court of that circuit wherein the minor's domicile was situated or else that in which the property in question existed. As to the former, there was not a shadow of allegation in the petition that the domicile of this minor was in the First Circuit, which to that extent made the petition fatally defective and deserving to be thrown out of court. With regard to the other condition, the fact was that the real estate of the minor, referred to in the petition, was in the Third Circuit. Under these circumstances, the court had no option left by the statute but to refuse jurisdiction.

Mr. Magoon, on the "next friend" question, contended that Mrs. Knight had legally surrendered her natural guardianship when consenting to judicial appointment of a guardian. Mr. Low who claimed had the right to intervene as next friend if he considered that the guardian was charging exorbitant commissions and otherwise injuriously to the ward's estate.

Mr. Wilder wished to know what the remarks being made had to do with the immediate question before the court.

Mr. Magoon sought to justify the line he had taken by the imputation of improper motives to Mr. Low which opposite counsel had made. He went on to argue that the First Circuit, where the entire record of the guardianship lay, was exclusively the place wherein to bring these proceedings. They were as much part of the record of the Annie T. K. Parker guardianship as that courtroom was a part of the Judiciary building. It was there, where he was appointed, that the guardian had to give an account of his trust. The proceedings were given the form of a petition in the matter of the estate of Annie T. K. Parker for that very reason, as he was fully aware that an alternative method was available in the form of a bill in equity for a sale of real estate of the minor.

While the entire record of the estate in guardianship was in the First Circuit, why should the parties be compelled to go over into "the wilds of Hawaii?" Further, he claimed that the statute as relating to domicile did bring the matter within that court's jurisdiction. Even if the mother did take the ward to San Francisco, the child's domicile was where she was born. It was the law that where mother remarried, her change of domicile did not affect the status of her minor child.

Mr. Wilder observed that in this case the child was taken to San Francisco before the mother remarried.

Mr. Dunne objected that residence and domicile were not interchangeable terms.

Mr. Magoon replied that this was merely a conclusion of law on the part of opposite counsel. He would not say, regarding the argument that the mother was satisfied with the legal guardian's conduct, that she did not love her child, but he submitted that she did not understand the situation well enough to judge of her child's interests in the matter. As to domicile, again, he argued that the interests of the minor, as reposing in the guardian, were practically in Honolulu where the guardian resided and where he had to render his accounts in the probate court of the First Circuit. Besides the minor did possess property in this jurisdiction.

Counsel on the other side took him up on this point, saying that the argument was based on nothing contained in the petition. When Mr. Magoon was talking about the situation of the property, Mr. Wilder remarked that the real estate mentioned in the petition was entirely within the Third Judicial Circuit. Mr. Dunne chipped in: "Perhaps it has been brought down by the steamer Kinai."

Mrs. Knight, who was in court with her husband throughout the day, was often amused at the wranglings, particularly when her own relations to the case were being discussed.

#### COURT NOTES.

In the two appeals on writ of error brought by Young Hin and 21 others against H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Honokaa Sugar Co., Ltd., F. E. Thompson and C. F. Clemons file appearance for the former defendant and the same attorneys with Cecil Brown for the latter defendant.

Isaac Noar by his attorney, C. W. Ashford, has discontinued his suit in equity against Lee Chu and C. A. At, for injunction, accounting, etc., with reference to the Star block.

The Supreme Court will resume its session on Monday morning.

## THE PARKER CASE IN THIRD CIRCUIT

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

At Kailua, on Saturday, July 2, the motion to vacate the ex parte injunction and the order appointing a receiver ex parte, in the case of Alfred W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, vs. Samuel Parker, Fred. Wunderberg and Eben P. Low, came up for hearing before Judge Matthewman.

The day was consumed in questions relating to affidavits, and an adjournment ordered till Tuesday, July 6, at seven p.m., when the hearing was resumed. There was a lengthy evening session and the arguments, by Henry E. Highton for defendants and by Morris Kinney and Ballou for the plaintiff, were not concluded till midnight Thursday, July 7, when the motion was finally submitted on briefs, to be filed within fifteen days. The receiver's compensation was fixed at three per cent on gross sales from the Parker Ranch. Mr. Maydwell was appointed attorney for the receiver, with a retainer of \$250. The application for an enlargement of the powers of the receiver, so as to permit him to collect money in Honolulu, was taken under advisement. Mr. Highton is still detained at Kailua, but Kinney and Ballou and Alfred Carter returned on the Kinai.

K. Yamamoto of the firm of S. Yamamoto & Co. of this city, and Mrs. Yamamoto, accompanied by their two children, returned by the Mongolia from Japan.

# WILLIAM HAYWOOD HERE FOR A SUMMER'S STAY

Will Post Up On Late Hawaiian Developments. What He Says bout Island Concerns at Washington---Carter's Many Friends.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

William Haywood, representative at Washington of the Hawaiian Planters' Association and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, arrived last evening from the national capital, a passenger aboard the United States army transport Sherman, accompanied by Mrs. Haywood and children. They were met at the dock by many old friends and after greetings, went at once to the Alexander Young Hotel. The hotel was one of the features of new Honolulu which struck Mr. Haywood forcibly and he expressed his admiration for the great huge pile, a structure which he said he would take great pleasure in making known to easterners on his return to Washington.

It is the intention of Mr. Haywood to remain in Honolulu until about October when he will again make his headquarters at the National Capital. During his stay here he will probably visit many of the sugar plantations, have talks with the managers, and gain fresh knowledge which may be needed to aid future Hawaiian legislation in Congress.

Mr. Haywood accorded an interview to an Advertiser man at the Young Hotel. With reference to Hawaiian affairs at Washington, Mr. Haywood said:

"Hawaii has always been considered by Congress as one of the really good acquisitions and there is a kindly feeling toward the islands by public men. While it is sometimes necessary for Congress to pass legislation which is apparently inimical to the islands, it is because the mainland demands it. It is because the mainland demands it. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

"In my opinion, there will be, no matter what the outcome of the political campaign, no tinkering with the tariff on sugar. Sugar is considered by the Republican party as a revenue producer. Should the Democrats, with their ideas of lower customs duties, succeed this fall in electing their candidate for President and the House of Representatives, they will be unable to reduce tariff duties because the Senate is bound to be Republican for the next eight years.

"As to Chinese Exclusion matters, I don't believe that the labor organizations on the mainland can be won over to allow us to have Chinese labor for Hawaii. Even though they consented, the beet sugar interests would oppose.

"Governor Carter and I were together considerably in Washington. President Roosevelt thinks a great deal of him and is disposed to accept whatever he says regarding appointments in the islands. Governor Carter has made a very good impression with the older public men, and I noticed that while he was in Washington they were very anxious to meet him and question him on Hawaiian affairs.

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## RECENT SUGAR DECLINE WAS ONLY MERE FLURRY

Whitell & Gray's Weekly Sugar Trade Journal for June 23 contains the following interesting explanation of what apparently were vagaries of the sugar market for the previous week. It seems that the dip occurring about that time was due to a European influence and not recognized by Cuban holders as a legitimate result of the situation. By standing out against a reduction in prices, those people restored the New York market to the comparatively high level it had previously attained. This is what the Journal says:

RAWS.

The week under review has been quite peculiar in some respects: it has shown the turn upwards from the first downward reaction of the present campaign, and the entire recovery within six days was certainly a notable feature and gives insight into the ultimate course of prices during the present campaign. Europe set the pace for a 1% per pound decline for spot and nearby sugars; but as Cuban holders refused to recognize such sales as legitimate signs of the real situation, when those parcels were exhausted, the market started up again with sales for shipment at the extreme limits previously reached, followed by sales of spot and nearby sugars at the same recovery, so that the recent decline has left no mark of consequence on the upward trend of prices for the current campaign year. The sales made while the reaction lasted were comparatively small.

European prices have not, however, made the full recovery, but have lost their influence on our local market conditions, including Cuba, and thus far our refiners do not show as much interest in the best side of supplies, as they must eventually do. It is also notable that the recovery in present sugars was made in the face of receipts of 48,657 tons of sugar for the week, against 22,292 tons for preceding week, causing an increase in stocks to 224,774 tons, against 215,517 tons last week, but the recent receipts were unevenly divided between refiners, one or more

of whom find it necessary to renew their supplies to meet the enlarging conditions of the refined markets.

Sales during the week include Centrifugals on spot at 3.84c., basis 90 deg. test, and Cuba sugars for shipment at 2.56c., c. & f. basis 95 deg. test, and at 2.62c., basis 96 deg. test, equal to 3.96c. and 3.98c., respectively, duty paid, for 90 deg. test. Muscovado are quoted at 3.44c. and Molasses sugars at 3.10c., basis 99 deg. test.

At the close very large sales are reported of Cuba Centrifugals for June-July shipment to Arbuckle at 2 11-16c. and f. for 96 deg. test, equal to 4.05c. duty paid, 2.94c. for 95 deg. test, equal 4.02c. duty paid and 2 9-16c. for 94 deg. test, equal 3.98c. duty paid.

European beet is offered at 9s. 9d. c. & f. for July shipment, being on a parity of 3.86c. for 96 deg. test Centrifugals. Java sugars can be bought at 10 shillings c. & f. for July-August shipment, equal to 3.91c. duty paid, for 96 deg. test, and one cargo for July shipment (September arrival) at 10s. 13d. c. & f. equal to 3.94c.

Reports from Europe state that American refiners have lately secured 50,000 tons beet, which is probably not strictly correct, but may not be far wrong if late purchases of Javas are included.

#### REFINED.

The influence of the strengthening of the raw sugar market made itself felt in the refined sugar market towards the end of the week. The American stopped taking orders, except for prompt shipment, which threw a large business in the direction of Howell and Arbuckle, so that the Howell advanced prices 5c. per 100 lbs., and Arbuckle advanced 10c. per 100 lbs. in their special competitive territory in Ohio and West Virginia, but still leaving them 1c. per 100 lbs. below other refiners in that territory.

Just at the close the American marked up their list 5 points, and they are willing to take orders at the advance for shipments delayed 30 days, with usual guarantees. Arbuckle's prices, except for Ohio and West Virginia, remain unchanged, on basis of 4.75c. net cash for Granulated, in barrels, with other refiners basis of 4.80c. The demand is now lighter as buyers have contracted for quite full supplies ahead.

Fruits are coming in more abundantly and warmer weather has set in, giving promise of an increase in the actual consumption. At New Orleans, prices were advanced 10 points to-day, due to the refiners there being largely oversold. There is not much doing in Fofeiga. Granulated, which are offered to-day at 11s. 8d. c. & f. for German and Austrian "First Marks" in single 224lb. bags, and which would cost 4.52c. net cash, duty paid.

#### CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Rains interfere with those centrals that wanted to make the most of the weather, and but six have now the courage to continue operations in the face of such discouragements as are given in the following report from our friends on the spot. They write regarding the late cyclone:

Santiago, Cuba, June 15, 1904.

"We have been visited by the worst cyclone known here in years. It began to rain on Sunday and on Monday, especially towards evening, the water fell in torrents. The wind was very high and the sea was frightful. The damage done both in the city and country is very great: All the streams grew into furious rivers and carried everything before them. Half the village of Cobre was washed away, drowning about 50 people. Every bridge on the Cobre Railroad was carried off. A large new bridge on the Guanica River was also carried away, this bridge being the one near the Santa Anna Sugar Estate.

"Upon the Havana train coming on the Boniacion Bridge, near Moron, some 15 miles from Santiago, the structure gave way. The engine and tender, mail and baggage cars were precipitated into the river. The fireman and mail conductor were killed, and the engineer and train conductor wounded. The washouts on the Central Railroad are only partly known as yet, because not a wire—telegraph or telephone—is left standing anywhere. We cannot communicate with Cienfuegos, Havana or New York, either by the English submarine or the French cable. To-day I am compelled to cable to Havana via Kingston, Bermuda and New York.

"We have had hard times in Hawaii," he said in explanation, "and the journey to St. Louis is long and expensive. The Hawaiian delegation will support Hearst. We are rather out of the world down there and really know little about the situation. Hearst has supplied us with full information about himself and as far as we Democrats of Hawaii know is the only man in the field. There are others and we find out about them when we get to St. Louis we may change our mind about Hearst."

#### Fisherman's Body Found.

The body of Yamada Tatsugoro, the Japanese fisherman who was drowned in the breakers on the Waikiki side of the harbor entrance Thursday morning, was recovered yesterday afternoon on Waikiki beach and carried to the Morgue. A coroner's jury was sworn and viewed the remains last evening. As the body was badly decomposed the viewing was brief and the jury adjourned for liquid refreshments to steady their nerves. The inquest will be held at eleven o'clock today.

When Mr. Haywood was told that Parker had been nominated by the

## WILL COIN NO MORE SILVER DOLLARS

PORTLAND (Or.), June 30.—"There will never be another silver dollar coined in this country," said George E. Roberts, Director of the United States Mint, in an interview this evening. Mr. Roberts is en route to Alaska and made this statement in answer to a question put to him to-day. "No," he said, "there will be no more new silver dollars turned out by the Government mint plants unless by some chance a 16-to-1 Congress should be elected, for the supply of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Act is exhausted."

HAWAII'S ALLOWANCE FOR GUARDSMEN

WASHINGTON. June 29.—Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department has made the usual allotment of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by Congress to provide arms and equipment for the organized militia of the United States. Of the money apportioned California will receive \$18,947 and Hawaii \$1,000.

# BANKRUPTCY MATTERS

Strauch Gives Itemized Statement of His Affairs.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

P. E. R. Strauch died a statement of his affairs on the official blanks, as required by the referee in bankruptcy, yesterday. Of taxes due the United States or the Territory, of wages due workmen, clerks or servants; of debts having priority by law, and of secured debts, he declares in each case he has none.

Creditors whose claims are secured are as follows: only the principal of each debt being given: P. H. Brunette, Judgment, \$294.50; Emmett M. May, \$767.50; George Paris, \$40; Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., \$100; H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., \$300.

Personal property he has none in the items of cash, securities, stock in trade, household goods, wearing apparel except his "clothing of nominal value," books, prints and pictures, and live stock. Under the head of carriages, etc., he has one bicycle, old model, valued at \$12. Of "machinery, fixtures, apparatus and tools used in business," the entry is: "Office furniture—Six chairs, \$3; one table, \$4, on King street, No. 74." Other personal property listed is a half interest in the "Interstate Mercantile Agency," described as "a commercial enterprise practically of small value and uncertain."

Mr. Strauch puts down a life insurance policy in the Equitable for \$7,000 in favor of his wife.

For services to date he has paid his counsel \$25.

Exemption is claimed for personal property to the amount of \$12, which is the sum of his assets. Under the head of "Books, papers, deeds and writings relating to the bankrupt's business and estate," is the item: "Day book and ledger of the Interstate Mercantile Agency."

#### HILO JAPANESE BANKRUPT.

Yasaburo Oki, Hilo, on his voluntary petition was adjudicated a bankrupt by Judge Dole yesterday morning. Debt to be paid in full or having priority by law is \$20,70 Territorial taxes.

# PAIA HELD BIG PICNIC

Kept July Fourth  
With Various  
Sports.

MAUI, July 9.—The elaborate program arranged for the celebration of the Fourth of July, on Central Maui was duly and most successfully carried out, large numbers of people witnessing the different events.

At Spreckels' Park, Kahului, though a strong wind blackened the faces of the spectators with dust and sand, the well-contested races and the sweet music of Berger's band delighted the multitude of people assembled in the grandstand and vicinity.

The black racer Cyclone was the star of the occasion, winning most easily in the trotting and pacing events over Sambo, Denny Healy, and Billy Lemp.

The polo pony race was not filled. Piholo won in the mule race with Tom-Tom second, and Haleakala Ranch vaqueros easily took the cowboy relay race (one and one-half mile dash, horses, saddles and bridles to be changed every half mile. Purse, \$50).

In the afternoon at Wells' Park, Wailuku, a vast crowd of people cheered themselves hoarse for the All-Maui nine who vanquished Punahoa at baseball, by the score of 12 to 8. Here again the Territorial musicians delighted Maui people with melody.

In the evening, in front of the Puunene clubhouse, Bandmaster Berger and his 20 assistants gave a fine concert in the presence of the third large assemblage of the day.

By the courtesy of the Kahului R. R. Co. free trains conveyed people from Wailuku, Kahului, Pala, Kihei, etc., to and from the scene of the musical festivity. Dancing was indulged in within the club rooms. The band departed for Honolulu in the steamer Likelike at 10 o'clock p. m., bearing away with it the gratitude of Maui people.

## PICNIC AT PAIA.

Despite light showers which came and went during the day, between 600 and 800 people heartily enjoyed the Fourth of July picnic at Sunnyside, Pala. The large gathering was a cosmopolitan one, the Anglo-Saxon, the Hawaiian, the Portuguese, the Japanese, the Porto Rican, all took much pleasure in the outing commemorating the Declaration of Independence of 1776.

The ball game on the polo grounds in the morning between the Maui Agricultural Co.'s and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s nines was well contested and therefore most interesting.

The batteries of both sides were excellent and about equal in efficiency.

The Puunene men excelled in team work and batting, showing the result of practice. The Makawao men had never played together before.

The players for the H. C. & S. Co. were: Henderson, 3d b.; W. Louher, 2d b.; Vasconcellos, a.s.; W. Horner, c.; J. King, p.; W. Searle, c.t.; McGurro, l.f.; Chas. Daniels, r.t.; and Westcott, 1st b.

For M. A. Co.: Joe Pa, p.; Jas. Kanaka, c.; Halemano, a.s.; Robinson, 1st b.; C. C. Krumbhaar (capt.), 2nd b.; Joe Taylor, 2d b.; D. C. Lindsay, l.t.; W. O. Aiken, c.f.; and Geo. Wilbur, r.t.

The game was especially exciting and the crowd most enthusiastic in the first half of the 9th inning, when Pala and Hamakapoko players nearly tied their opponent. The record by innings was as follows:

M. A. Co....3 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 5-12  
H. C. & S. Co....4 3 0 1 4 0 1 \*-13

W. Searle and Hugh Howell were the umpires, and Ed. Peck the scorer of the occasion.

After a bountiful spread under the trees of the Sunnyside residence, the crowd wandered back to the polo grounds to witness the tilting, for rings contest, the winner of which to bear away a beautiful silver cup presented by three members of the polo club, H. A. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin and C. C. Krumbhaar.

The rings were hung from the ends of horizontal bars attached to the top tall posts. There were three of these ne-works in a row so it was possible for a rider to secure 3 rings in three trials allowed. The first trial to be run in 9 seconds, the second eight, and the third in seven. The poles used in this tournament were long poles, tapering, round, and smooth. The competing horsemen were J. B. Thompson, W. Louher, H. A. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin, C. C. Krumbhaar, John Fleming, F. W. Schultz, J. N. S. Williams, T. Nicholsen, L. von Tempky, Joe Taylor and others. J. B. Thompson and John Fleming tied with a record of four rings each. They tied again in another 7-second spurt, but on the third trial, Thompson obtained two rings to Fleming's one. The trophy was presented to Mr. Thompson by Mrs. H. A. Baldwin. The cup is to be contested for annually and becomes the property of the man winning it twice out of three times.

At 5 p.m. after the tilting there was a fine polo game between the "Reds" and the "Yellows." The play was fast and furious, the ball being rapped around from one goal-line to the

other. Each side obtained three goals. There were four periods of play of 12 minutes each, with five-minute intervals:

Reds.....0 1 1 3 Goals  
Yellows.....0 1 0 2 3 Goals

Inasmuch as the "Yellows" hit a safety across their line, the game was given to the "Reds," 3 to 2 3-4.

The men who played were:

Yellows—F. F. Baldwin, Geo. Wilbur, H. A. Baldwin, C. C. Krumbhaar, G. S. Aiken and Ed. Peck.

Reds—L. von Tempky, W. O. Aiken, D. C. Lindsay, Joe Taylor, J. B. Thompson and W. Engle.

Some of the players took part only in one or two periods.

Besides baseball, tilting and polo, the tennis court was in use during all of the holiday.

## NOTES.

The steamer Nebraskan arrived in Kahului yesterday morning and will depart today for Kaanapali on its way to Delaware Breakwater via Cape Horn.

In shipping bananas to California from Maui great care should be taken that each bunch is well wrapped. A recent shipment of the fruit from Kahului, being not sufficiently protected with wrappings, turned black and spoiled from the rubbing and exposure to the sea air. Unless much attention is paid to this, the shipper will be "out of pocket."

Saturday night the 2nd, the Republican Precinct Club of Hana held another meeting at the courthouse to decide the matter of the votes for president and judge of election. All factional differences were smoothed over and everybody satisfied at the choice of Hon. W. P. Hais for president and K. Kalama for election judge.

The Republican executive of the island held a meeting on the 7th at Pala plantation office, but owing to a meager attendance of members important business was deferred until a later meeting.

In imitation of their Honolulu countrymen, the Portuguese citizens of Pala and Hamakapoko have formed a Republican club and held a meeting at Pala, Wednesday evening the 6th. This sort of an association seems to be unnecessary in such a sparsely-settled community as Makawao district.

J. K. Hanuna, district magistrate of Hana, has recently resigned his position. His successor has not as yet been appointed.

Mrs. Luther Severance of Hilo has been the guest of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Puunene for several weeks.

Thursday the 7th, Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao gave an afternoon tea in honor of Miss Harriet Austin of Honolulu. Progressive "pit" was the exciting diversion; the tally-cards being the heads of bulls and bears done in water-color. There were 38 ladies present.

The officers of Puunene plantation (H. C. & S. Co.) are arranging for another Harvest Home Festival, something surpassing even the famous festivity of 1903. This time the grand ball—the dancing—will be in full view of the rank and file, the laboring people of the plantation. The celebration of the ending of a most successful season will probably take place the evening of August 12th. During the day the Puunene Athletic Club will celebrate their first field day at Kahului. There will be polo and baseball as well as track athletics.

Robert Hogg, bookkeeper of Pala plantation, is confined to the house by a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and family of Hamakapoko are at Olinde House for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cox of Kauai and Miss Nina Adams of Honolulu are at Puuomeai, Makawao.

Mrs. Mary E. Beckwith of Kauai departs for her parents' home in Ohio by today's Claudine.

The Maui Wine & Liquor Co. are paying a monthly dividend of two per cent.

Weather—The drought continued.

## There Are Others.

The Advertiser is taking up the fight against certain companies who are operating on the Islands, and there is no question but that all the papers on the Islands should give more than passing notice to some of those companies. While the principles on which some of them are based are beyond criticism, and while some of the men interested in these companies are above reprobation, still if the amount of money paid into these companies by subscribers who afterwards forfeit their advances were truly known, the result would be startling. There is a wrong somewhere in the matter which should be righted.

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# HOW HILO CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY

Military Parade, Literary Exercises and Sports  
The Fourth Elsewhere on Hawaii—Work of Agricultural Society.

HILO, July 8.—The celebration of the

Fourth in Hilo was all that could be desired and the weather was made for the day. The celebration began with a procession by Company D, N. G. H. Captain Fetter in command.

Shortly after the close of the drill the crowd, or as many as could be seated, went to the pavilion where the literary exercises were held. E. N. Holmes announced the numbers, the first being a prayer by the Rev. S. L. Desha. Then came a selection by the Hilo band which was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Rev. Curtis E. Shields.

HILO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Hilo Agricultural Society at the office of Charles Furzeau last Saturday was quite enthusiastic and was well attended.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the number of pineapples actually planted and available for a cannery reported as follows:

Olas and Mountain View, 51,930; Kaiki and Wainaku, 50,600; Kaumana, 25,000; Hilo and Vicinity, 10,000; Puna (estimate), 12,000; Papaikou and Honomu (estimate), 1,000.

The Committee suggested that steps be taken toward establishing a cannery to take care of next season's crop and to promote an increase in planting.

The Committee on transportation reported favorably on the efforts made by the Matson Navigation Co. to meet the requirements of fruit growers.

The method of wrapping bananas advocated by Mr. McAulton is to tie the tips of the banana leaves used as wrappers to the bottom of bunch as it hangs then bring up the butt of each leaf putting plenty of soft packing underneath till all the leaves are brought up. Bananas must be well wrapped or they will not stand the necessary handling.

## SCOTTISH SMOKER.

One of the most enjoyable meetings of the Burns' Club was held last Saturday evening at the club rooms in the Spreckels' Block, in the form of a gentlemen's smoker. Mr. Ramsay recited "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Tam O'Shanter." Mr. Rosen gave an excellent solo on the violin. Robt. Forster of Hilo, Scott of Hakaau and McCullivray of Honolua gave some lively Highland flings upon their fiddles. John Fraser of Wainaku sang a couple of Scotch songs, while Wm. Brien of Wainaku related some very clever anecdotes about Burns and told a couple of good Scotch stories. The evening ended with songs by Jas. M. Cameron and Mr. Lillie of Hakalau, the assemblage joining together in "Auld Lang Syne."

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

A most enjoyable dinner was given last evening at Demosthenes Cafe by the Hilo Tennis Club men, consisting of H. Vicars, A. H. Jackson, C. A. Stobie, P. Peck, C. E. Wright, Dr. M. Wachs, E. C. Mellor, W. T. Balding, E. N. Holmes, R. E. Balding, T. Guard and W. I. Madeira, in honor of the Hilo Tennis Club, consisting of F. C. Paetow, Samuel P. Woods, W. P. McDougall and George Blake. Good cheer and song hung over the festive board until the wee hours of the morn, when all returned home in proper form, having enjoyed a very pleasant social evening, wherein best wishes and success to Kohala next year were freely given by their Hilo hosts.

The lecture last evening at the Haill church on Japan by Rev. W. D. Westervelt was highly entertaining and drew forth a good crowd. His stereopticon views were excellent.

D. L. Van Dine, the entomologist for the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, has been spending the past two weeks on this

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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H. T., Second-class Matter.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER C. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : : JULY 12

## ECONOMIC JAPAN.

An interesting picture of conditions in Japan is afforded by a communication from the Japanese manager of the Eikoku Shogyo Zasshi, published at Tokyo, recently received by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The communication, which appears in the May number of the British Trade Journal, indicates that commercial and financial conditions have not as yet been seriously affected by the Russo-Japanese war, and this statement is verified, so far as relates to commerce with the United States, by the official figures showing the trade of the United States with Japan during the present year as compared with earlier periods.

Commenting upon trade and financial conditions in the Japanese Empire, the writer above referred to says:

"When the Russo-Japanese negotiations were broken off and the hostilities were opened between these two powers we feared that a great panic would occur in our economic world and our commerce and industry would be upset to a large extent, the whole energy of the people being concentrated on the war. But this turned out to be a false fear. The war does not so much affect our trade as we expected; transactions are done very smoothly; stocks which suffered from a fall for a short time have risen again to their prices, and factories enjoy their usual profit. Nor does it make our people so greatly excited as you may think, though we Japanese pride ourselves on being the most patriotic nation on earth. At home, our conversations are as merry and innocent as ever, and in the street we see nothing warlike except noisy newsboys delivering specials of happy tidings in the form of our brilliant victories both on land and sea. Business men and laborers are calmly attending to their own tasks, and there is no excitement among them. In fact, our people seem to rightly understand that it is an important duty on their part, especially at this juncture, to apply themselves to their business with as much assiduity as their soldiers do to battles. Such being the state of things in Japan, however long the war may last her commerce and industry will not be much affected by it; they will continue the progress they have been used to make during these past decades."

The above statement is especially interesting in view of the fact that Japan's commerce with the United States in the present fiscal year shows a marked advance over that of any preceding year, and for the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, will probably exceed 70 million dollars. Figures covering eleven months of the present fiscal year have just been issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. They show that our exports to Japan amounted to \$22,554,713 during the eleven months of this year, as against \$19,854,841 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year; also that our imports from Japan touched their highest point for an eleven months' period, being \$44,367,461, as against \$41,833,351 in the eleven months of 1903, the previous high-water mark.

Exports to Japan from the United States reached their highest point in the fiscal year 1900, when the total was \$29,087,475, due in a large measure to the extraordinary purchases of cotton by Japan in that year. In the following year, however, there was a drop of fully 10 million in the volume of our exports to Japan, though an upward tendency is again apparent, and for the eleven months ending May 31, 1904, the total is, as already stated, \$22,554,713, and for the full year will be about 24 million dollars.

Since the year 1900 Japan has greatly reduced her importations of cotton from the United States, owing to the high prices, and has increased her importation of lower-priced cotton from India. In the eleven months ending with May, 1900, Japan imported 161½ million pounds of American cotton, valued at 12 2/3 million dollars; and in the present fiscal year to date she has taken less than 24 million pounds of American cotton, valued at less than 3 million dollars.

Flour, refined mineral oils, cotton, paper, and its products, paraffin and paraffin wax, electrical machinery, locomotives, sole leather, and unmanufactured tobacco form the major portion of our exports to Japan, and in all of these, except cotton and paper, there is a substantial increase over last year's exports.

The Mauna Loa can always be depended on to bring an interesting story. This time the newest boat in the inter-island trade has nothing to report about back-scratching whales or flying-fish meddling with the ice machine or Kona vigilance committees, but it tells us that the Cook monument at Kealakekua bay is going to rack and ruin. Now this is a fair news yarn but the mildness suggests that something has happened to the Mauna Loa's imagination. What the public naturally looked for was a story that the monument had exploded with a loud report and killed the grandson of the man that clubbed Captain Cook.

The Democrats cannot be doubtful in their financial and tariff planks and expect to get the aid of the business interests in the coming campaign. People who have money invested in the United States, whether the amount is large or small, are easily alarmed by any threat against the gold standard or the tariff. Mr. Bryan beat himself with a 16 to 1 plank and the revolt against Cleveland's approaches to free trade helped swell McKinley's majority. How the Democrats expect to win with a suspicious money declaration and a "gradual free trade" platform is a puzzle to all who remember the course of politics during the past few years. No man in their sphere of vision is big enough to hide a dangerous platform.

According to Willett & Gray's latest circular received here, the recent drop in sugar was not indicative of a change in the home situation. It was caused by European influence, to which the holders of Cuban sugar refused to submit. Although the European market itself does not appear to have recovered from the decline, through the firmness assumed by Cuban holders the New York market has been braced up again. It would be interesting to inquire, under such circumstances, if Hawaiian sugar is receiving its due benefit in the adjusting of prices. Certainly, with all the favoring conditions reported by Willett & Gray, the point of four-cent sugar ought ere this to have been rounded.

If it is true, as reported by passengers on the Mongolia, that Japan's sunken transports carried with them the siege guns intended for use against Port Arthur, the Japanese have suffered a most serious loss. Something of this sort may account for the slow progress of the investment. Japan is not disposed to think that the capture and destruction of the transports was an accident, but attributes the presence of Russian cruisers in the right spot to the work of spies. Since the discovery that a colonel on the Japanese general staff had sold the Korean plan of campaign to the enemy, a crime for which he was shot—the possibility of finding spies in the most unexpected quarters is recognized.

Gen. Kodama, chief of staff to Marshal Oyama, is the first soldier of Japan from a scientific point of view. Oyama like Yamagata is a general of the old school, brave and capable but without a technical military education. In the war of ten years ago the late Gen. Kawakami was the directing genius though he did not leave Japan. Kodama's appearance on Liatong peninsula will add immensely to the fighting strength of the Japanese for whatever Oyama does in strategy will be at his suggestion.

Now we have the aftermath of reciprocity with Cuba. England insists, under the "most favored nation clause" in her treaty with the United States, that the sugar products of the British West Indies shall enter the American market on the terms enjoyed by the Cuban republic. In this demand she has the law on her side, much to the satisfaction of Jamaica. Meanwhile Cuba is building up a large trade with Europe, where she prefers, owing to the superior cheapness of commodities, to do business.

When Rockefeller completes the conquest of the petroleum world he may find a new realm worth millions in developing the shark oil of the Pacific. Fifty-six gallons of oil out of one of these fish, with dead horse bait cheap, looks as if the biggest new industry yet for Hawaii had been discovered. To save the Promotion Committee's feelings, the fact should be sent abroad with the information that the monster was not captured upon a bathing beach.

Cholera at Antung is probably due to the drinking of well water. In all the east Asiatic towns there is a well in the market place where the inhabitants go with buckets for a household supply and on the brink of which they pick chickens and ducks and slaughter animals. Such water is a perpetual threat of cholera. Probably before the summer is over a great deal of cholera will be reported from the war zone, particularly on the Liatong peninsula.

If Admiral Kamimura should miss the Vladivostok squadron again while it is out on a raid it is not unlikely, as the coast dispatchers suggest, that he would commit suicide. That is still a not uncommon recourse of the Japanese official class when a man fails of duty or suffers disgrace. At present Kamimura is the most unpopular man in Japan. The police have to watch his house in Tokio to keep it from being stoned.

There seems to be little doubt from the official and other reports that Togo sunk a battleship in the recent fight at Port Arthur. She may or may not have been the Peresvet. It is noticeable that while Russia claims that the Peresvet is still afloat she does not assume to have escaped the battle unscathed. The chances are that the Russians, owing to the superior gunnery of the Japanese, were badly used up.

It appears that the planters have been using "University Japanese" in profit-sharing contracts with laborers of that nationality. This is said to have caused much of the plantation labor trouble and now the contracts are to be couched in simpler diction. Fortunately, so far as known, the Japanese have never discovered a college yell in the lines of their classic indentures, by which they might invest their grifters with a chilling terror hitherto unknown.

Earthquakes in Kauai and a discharge of smoke from Kilaeaea are signs of underground perturbation which may start a fine volcanic display at any time. It is some years since anything more than a slight display of fire and lava has been made on Hawaii, the last outbreak not amounting to much.

## PARKER'S GOLD DECLARATION.

It will be interesting to note the effect upon politics of Judge Parker's blunt profession of faith. Coming as it did before the convention that named him had adjourned and coupled as it was with the intimation that, if the delegates preferred some other man he would withdraw, it strikes the casual citizen as a remarkable show of courage. A crafty politician like the late Samuel J. Tilden would not have done it; a candid one like Grover Cleveland would; and Judge Parker, despite his long political affiliation with Hill, seems to be in the Cleveland class.

It required nerve to deliberately slap Bryan and his friends in the face; yet it is easy to see how a conservative and high-minded New Yorker would rather lose the support of a large voting element than to be mixed up in any way with the irresponsible crowd that would debase the currency for a partisan advantage. If any criticism is due Judge Parker it is that he delayed the announcement of his money views until the convention had done its work and could not retrace its steps without again making silver an issue through the repudiation of a gold man.

How Bryan and his friends in the West and South will act and what effect their present feelings will have upon the fortunes of the Populist ticket headed by Watson, will soon be seen. Our own impression is that the name of Bryan is no longer one to conjure with and that the Democracy, by two defeats, has lost any desire to revive the silver issue; further that the admiration all men have for a statesman of convictions will redound to the political benefit of Parker as it did of Cleveland, though probably not to the point of overcoming the natural Republican majority.

## LOSS OF THE SIEGE GUNS.

Information received by local Japanese confirms the story that the sinking of transports in the Korean Straits was a severe blow to Japan. These vessels were carrying the siege guns intended for use against Port Arthur—guns that had been removed from forts defending Japanese harbors and were among the finest types of modern artillery. As Japan cannot buy such armament now, owing to the neutrality of the manufacturing nations, the loss is not to be repaired.

That such valuable stores should have been set afloat without an escort is incomprehensible. Surely, these guns are worth guarding and a convoy was due these which are now at the bottom of the sea. Admiral Kamimura may, perhaps be excused from missing an enemy's fugitive ship in the fog, but he certainly ought to have been at hand when the transports from his own country, laden with invaluable military supplies, and of whose movements he must have been apprised, were crossing perilous waters.

It may be deemed probable that the Japanese will attempt to get on without siege guns and carry the stronghold of Port Arthur by assault; in that case the loss of life will approximate that of great battles for Port Arthur is one of the three or four real fortresses of the world.

It is to be regretted that so useful a citizen as C. S. Desky should have become involved in so many doubtful land transactions, but the experience he has given other people was badly needed by them and by the land-purchasing public as a whole. There is hardly a place in the country where so much carelessness prevailed over land titles as here in Honolulu up to a short time ago. People bought, without asking whether the property they were paying for was mortgaged or even whether it belonged to the seller. To question titles was regarded as an insult. It was a situation of which more than one newcomer took advantage. The result to buyers has been so unfortunate that people now are careful as they never were before. Nobody fit to do business buys land without either getting an abstract up to date or a Torrens title, the latter being the most satisfactory.

One of the remarkable things about the men whom Strauch has enveled into his "Home Purchasing" scheme is their failure to understand that, if they have enough real estate to warrant a loan from Strauch, they can get the loan from bankers at once without depositing money in advance. Instead of waiting for years for the money to build a home and contributing to Strauch by the month besides, they have only to take their property to a legitimate financial institution and get as much on it as Strauch would lend and probably at a lower rate of interest.

Hawaii and Maui, as well as Oahu, are making advances in the creation of new industries which are highly gratifying. Factories and farms are turning out products that are and always will be staples in the world's provision markets, and the raw material being genuine and to a great extent unsurpassed in quality the Hawaiian brand on such goods will surely come to have its special value.

## POLITICAL CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

The news from Russia that the condemnation of political prisoners by administrative order—meaning jail or exile at the will of the Czar—has been abolished and that political prisoners will be tried hereafter in the regular courts, perhaps means more than appears on the surface. Summary processes of law against persons accused of State offences have been, for ages, the prerogative of the Russian ruler. They stand for an imperial right which the Czars have always cherished and often found occasion to use. What is the reason for the change of policy which deprives them of it?

Is there really danger, in the case that Japanese victories continue, of a liberal revolution in Russia? Has a son been thrown to the Cerberus of Nihilism? Has the Czar stripped himself of authority to quiet menacing discontent at home? There is not much data to go by, for no news passes out of Russia without censorship. Nor are the social conditions believed to be such as to breed organized resistance to the Czar, the empire having no middle class from which revolutions spring. Still there is the fact, assuredly due to some moving cause, that the Czar has relinquished his power to deal summarily with his own domestic foes.

Possibly that relinquishment will not prove final. Perhaps, with an eye on foreign good will, the Czar means to give his government the semblance of liberality, yet at the same time breaking the word of promise to the hope by acting, in criminal cases, through obsequious judges of his own choice. One must wait and see. In the meantime one can but hope that the vast determinative forces of civilization are acting upon this Czar as they did upon his grandsire who freed the serfs and that Russia, after all, is progressing.

## THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE.

The Democracy of Hawaii, in looking at the work of its delegation at St. Louis, can barely hide its chagrin. First the delegation fanned in line for Hearst, the man who never had a ghost of a show for the nomination and was merely seeking it for advertising purposes; and second it was so far unable to see the inside of things that it voted against the right man for Vice President and actually divided its vote on the question of whether Parker should be endorsed or repudiated for declaring in favor of honest money.

This comes of entrusting work of the first importance to men of third rate capacity, a thing we have long done in politics here on both sides but which ought to be omitted when a time comes to take part in the political affairs of the nation. There are plenty of Democrats here who would have made even the few votes of Hawaii tell at St. Louis for the right men and the safest principles—such men as S. M. Damon, J. O. Carter, W. A. Kinney, M. M. Scott, Dr. McGraw, and E. B. McElroy.

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It may be deemed probable that the Japanese will attempt to get on without siege guns and carry the stronghold of Port Arthur by assault; in that case the loss of life will approximate that of great battles for Port Arthur is one of the three or four real fortresses of the world.

It is to be regretted that so useful a citizen as C. S. Desky should have become involved in so many doubtful land transactions, but the experience he has given other people was badly needed by them and by the land-purchasing public as a whole. There is hardly a place in the country where so much carelessness prevailed over land titles as here in Honolulu up to a short time ago. People bought, without asking whether the property they were paying for was mortgaged or even whether it belonged to the seller. To question titles was regarded as an insult. It was a situation of which more than one newcomer took advantage. The result to buyers has been so unfortunate that people now are careful as they never were before. Nobody fit to do business buys land without either getting an abstract up to date or a Torrens title, the latter being the most satisfactory.

Perry S. Heath, who went to Utah in the hope of being returned from there as United States Senator, has left the State. His paper, the Salt Lake Tribune, has passed into other hands. Mr. Heath's usefulness was circumscribed by the postoffice revelations.

Hawaii and Maui, as well as Oahu, are making advances in the creation of new industries which are highly gratifying. Factories and farms are turning out products that are and always will be staples in the world's provision markets, and the raw material being genuine and to a great extent unsurpassed in quality the Hawaiian brand on such goods will surely come to have its special value.

Tammany always fights the leading man in the convention, then swings around to him and helps nominate and then does his best to elect. The Hall was never known to nominate a national ticket nor to bolt one.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)  
Kauai has had relief come to threatened drought in daily showers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Emerson expect to leave soon on a tour of Europe.

Earthquake shocks have been frequent in Kauai the past week and the Kilaeaea "fumerole" is smoking.

Geo. Connor, engineer at the McBryde Plantation, Kauai, leaves today for the Mongolia for a three weeks' trip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Curtis of Olaa, with their two children, leave in the Mongolia for a visit of a few months to San Francisco.

L. Tenney Peck, president of the Rapid Transit Company, and Mrs. Peck, depart on the Mongolia today for a three months' visit in Eastern states.

Mrs. W. H. Wright, wife of former Territorial Treasurer Wright, who is now on the mainland, is booked to depart for the Coast today in the Mongolia.

The agreement to submit the Kalihii reservoir site to arbitration has been signed by Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and the Trustees of the Bishop Estate.

A. L. Shaw, wife and family leave in the Mongolia. Mr. Shaw has been associated with his brother, Seely L. Shaw, in business. Poor health is the cause of his departure.

Manager John Watt has retained the general staff on Olaa plantation. F. E. McStockier, the retiring manager, remains a few weeks to turn over affairs properly to his successor.

Roscoe W. Perkins of Rice & Perkins, photographers, departs today on the Mongolia for the mainland on a business and pleasure trip. He will be in the World's Fair.

Carl Andrews, who has had charge of the Advertiser's art and photographic department for several years, leaves today on the Mongolia. He goes to Terre Haute, Ind., and will fit himself for the profession of engineering at the Polytechnic school there.

Miss Elizabeth Dutot, who resigned on July 1st as matron of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, leaves today in the steamship Mongolia for a four months' rest on the coast. Miss Dutot has been an energetic official at the Kapiolani Home and will be greatly missed.

President Pinkham of the Board of Health has received a gratifying report from Superintendent McVeigh of the Fourth of July celebration at the Lepre Settlement, for which the local contributions were augmented by \$200 collected by Acting Governor Atkinson and the president himself.

Under a contract made by the Treasury Department, sick and disabled seamen, ordinary, will be received in the Queen's Hospital, and those suffering from contagious or incurable diseases in the Home for Incurables, both at \$1.50 a day. Medical attendance will be supplied by the Marine Hospital Service.

Fred L. Leslie, Napoopoo, North Kona, boasts of killing a shark of these dimensions: Length, fifteen feet six inches; girth, eleven feet eight inches; breadth, of head, at eyes, two feet six inches; expansion of jaw, two feet six inches. The shark's liver weighed 280 pounds and yielded fifty-six gallons of oil.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, will go to Maui on Tuesday after next. He will visit Lahaina, Wailuku and Polipoli. Pipe for leading the water down from Polipoli springs is on the ground and there is an appropriation out of current funds for laying it. It will be delivered in troughs by the roadside for the watering of livestock.

Namomokuaua was arrested for stealing cattle on Kahuku Ranch, the estate of Col. Sam Norris, and being convicted on trial before District Magistrate Waipullani at Waipahu was sentenced to one year in jail and to pay a fine of \$100. He is said to be an old hand at the lawless business in Kona and Kauai districts, who has sought to cover his tracks by secretly accusing the innocent.

Charles Kreuter, the former cornetist of the Hawaiian Government band, departed yesterday afternoon on the bark Irmgard for San Francisco. A number of his fellow-bandsmen were at the wharf to see him off and played "Aloha Oe" as the vessel swung out into the channel on her voyage. Kreuter's younger brother, Oscar, leaves today for San Francisco on the Mongolia, to remain there permanently.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)  
S. M. Damon and L. A. Thurston were among the returning passengers in the Kinau from Hilo.

Miss James, stenographer in Collector of Customs Stackable's office, left for the Mongolian for a vacation of some months.

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# INSPECTING CONSULATES

Secretary Pierce Tells of Conditions In Orient.

Among the passengers on the Mongolia are Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce. Mr. Pierce has been on a tour of inspection of the consular service in the Far East, supplementing a tour which he made last summer in Europe. These inspections were begun by President Grant to give his pastor, the late Bishop Newman, a tour at public expense and are now continued so that the State Department may keep more closely in touch with the consuls.

Mr. Pierce was detained in quarantine on the Korea at Kobe and was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan upon his arrival at Tokio. As Mr. Pierce was for seven years secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, he has been in a good position to view the war situation but his official station prevents this interesting information reaching the public.

"The Japanese do not speak with that cock-sureness and conceit that some of the younger powers are wont to use," said Mr. Pierce, "but they are very determined. They showed very evident friendship for the United States. By 'they' I mean the people in general."

Mr. Pierce reports that the consular service is in very good shape. He expressed himself in favor of the government owning its own legations. At present we own our legation property at Pekin, Seoul and Tokio. He confirmed the old story that our diplomatic and consular service is inadequately paid.

"When I was in St. Petersburg," he said, "I had to spend four times my salary doing the things I was sent out to do." Asked in regard to the comments of the Saturday Evening Post on the subject of a diplomatic uniform, Mr. Pierce showed considerable interest. "Our lack of a uniform often does lead to incongruous situations," he said, laughing. "For instance I was compelled to call on the Emperor of Japan in the morning attired in evening dress."

In regard to trade conditions in the Orient Mr. Pierce said: "It seems to me that our opportunities for trade in China and Japan are enormous. The difficulty is in getting Americans to invest their capital so far away from home. The officials in the Eastern countries are favorable to American enterprises. There are endless opportunities for American young men in the East, especially in China, although there are also many in Japan."

The transfer of the Canton-Hankow railway from Americans to Belgians has had a bad effect on American trade in that country. This transfer was contrary to the desires of the Chinese who were anxious to have it in American control. They are suspicious of any other control than American for they have confidence that the United States will not attempt to grab anything."

Mr. Pierce said that China seemed to have recovered from the effects of the Boxer revolt although many are of an opposite opinion.

On Friday, June 17, Mr. Peirce was presented to H. M. the Emperor of Japan by Mr. L. Griscom, the U. S. Minister. Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Griscom, were afterwards received in audience by Her Majesty.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Peirce was entertained at dinner at the Foreign Office by Baron Komura. There were present the Premier Count Katsuma, Baron, and Baroness Sanomony, Mr. and Mrs. Chinda, Mr. and Mrs. Kuroto, His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Bronson, Mr. Denison, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Scidmore, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Laughlin, Mr. Egan, Mr. Fox, Mr. Morgan.

Vegetation is making headway on the floor of Kilaeua crater, in other species than ferns that have rooted there many years ago.



You go to your barber, week after week, hoping the shampoo will cure your dandruff. But the dandruff continues to form as badly as ever. The trouble is you do not go at it in the right way. The scalp is diseased, and you must cure it before your dandruff will ever disappear. Simple washing will never bring this about.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will prevent dandruff, and at the same time it will keep your hair soft and glossy.

Patented by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

# INCIDENTS OF FIGHTING IN THE FAR EASTERN WAR

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says sufficient confirmation has been received of the sinking at Port Arthur of three Russian ships of the types of the Sevastopol, or Poltava, and the Peresvet and Diana. The vessel of the last named type succumbed to a torpedo, and it is stated she sank in deep water. The loss of life is said to have been enormous.

The Russians assert that they sank a four-funnelled torpedo boat destroyed and seriously injured by shell fire two cruisers, which were taken in tow by the other Japanese vessels. Crowds returning to St. Petersburg from the country last evening were greeted with the news of the loss of the Russian ships, which drove them to frenzy.

PARIS, June 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says the battleship Peresvet sunk in ten and a half minutes after she was torpedoed. Those on board were saved. The battleship Sevastopol was seriously injured. The cruiser Diana was struck amidships.

DECoyed RUSSIANS OUT.

LONDON, June 26.—The Central News has received the following dispatch from its Tokio correspondent, dated June 25th, evening:

"A detailed account of the naval battle at Port Arthur has just been published here.

"The Russian battleships Peresvet, Poltava and Sevastopol and cruisers Bayan, Askold and Novik attempted to emerge from the harbor at dawn on June 23d, led by steamers used for clearing the mines. At 11 a. m. the battleships Czarevitch, Retzvian and Pobeda joined the others.

"All the ships then advanced, endeavoring to dispose of the mines laid by the Japanese, but they were hindered by two Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers which had been guarding the mouth of the harbor.

## TOLSTOI OPPOSES WAR.

LONDON, June 27.—The Times this morning prints a ten-column dissertation on the Russo-Japanese war written by Count Tolstoi in his most violent style. The trend of this remarkable document is first, against all war, but it is practically a thunderous philippic against the Russian Government and the Russian orthodox church, and generally against the existing order of things.

Tolstoi says that the reservists throughout Russia are "dissatisfied, gloomy and exasperated, and the old appeal for faith, King and fatherland has lost its spell over the Russian masses."

The ten columns breathe gloomy forebodings and preach revolution. Tolstoi holds the Emperor up to contempt as an "unfortunate and entangled young man, recognized as the leader of 130,000,000 people, cruelly deceived and compelled to contradict himself."

Tolstoi, however, does not stop with Russia, for Japan is given a share of his stinging comments for having forcibly resisted what he terms the "unprovoked aggression of Russia."

## HERE'S WHAT'S WANTED

### A Citizen of Honolulu Supplies the Information.

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys.

A slight touch of baccache at first. Twinges and shooting pains in the loins follow. They must be checked, then lead to graver complications.

The sufferer seeks relief.

So-called kidney cures which do not the back.

Plasters are tried and liniments for cure.

The long looked for result seems unattainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief?

Follow the plan adopted by this gentleman.

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes:

"Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$3.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Miss Florence Deverill will likely succeed to the principality of Hanalei school made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Davis as normal school instructor.

## WRIGHT ADMINISTRATION FAVERED BY FILIPINOS

F. E. Dominguez, formerly Spanish Interpreter to the First Philippine Commission from the United States, and more recently a well-to-do attorney of Manila, is a through passenger on the Mongolia, en route to Los Angeles.

It is the purpose of Mr. Dominguez to take part in the Roosevelt campaign, stumping Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Western states in general.

"Under the administration of Governor Wright the Philippine question is being rapidly settled," said Mr. Dominguez. "I am not making comparisons with the administration of Mr. Taft, but matters, by fact, are shaping themselves out under the present administration in a most satisfactory man-

"Under the Taft administration things were in the initial stage towards Americanization. During that time the newspapers were more or less railing at the administration in the Philippines, and many editors were sent to prison. That is changed now, for the papers are more fairly in accord with the government. Their attitude has changed and Governor Wright certainly has no cause for complaint from them.

"The insurrection movement is a thing of the past, and Manila is becoming a city which knows only the things of peace."

Mr. Dominguez passed through Honolulu in 1900 when en route to Manila and was well entertained at that time.

# THE PIONEER BUILDING DIRECTORATE SHAKEN-UP

A shake-up occurred in the directorate of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association at the annual meeting held last week which has caused dissension not only amongst several of the officers but among the members, and it is possible that President J. L. McLean may resign.

At the meeting three of the old directors, who are described as being hustlers in the business were voted out through proxies held by the secretary, A. V. Gear. The three ousted directors are Alec Lyle, Joe Little and R. H. Trent. The latter had been selected previously to fill a vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. Keech.

It is understood that many of the members criticised the way in which the affairs of the association had been conducted and intimated that Mr. Gear was not keeping the business up to the proper standard. It was also rumored that at the meeting Mr. Gear might be dropped out of the list of officers.

Acting on this possibility, Mr. Gear procured enough proxies to outvote the three officers above mentioned and when the vote was counted, the trio were out of the directorate.

The next day it was said that President McLean might resign. When seen yesterday Mr. McLean stated that he had not fully made up his mind to resign, but would decide as to his course by Monday.

## INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF TAXES COLLECTED

Footings of tax receipts for the island of Oahu in the first six months of this year were made up yesterday. They show what is really a handsome increase, considering all the hard times talk of the street, over the receipts for the corresponding period last year. Taking each half year ending June 30, the following is a comparative statement:

1903	1904	Difference
Real estate... \$17,288.15	\$29,190.86	\$11,902.71
Personal property 14,025.55	29,715.67	15,690.12
Poll ... 14,480.00	14,267.00	-213.00
Road ... 28,960.00	28,530.00	-430.00
School ... 28,000.00	28,340.00	*426.00
Income ... 15,608.00	4,703.38	*10,800.62
Sundries 7,734.76	7,028.45	*706.31
Totals \$127,056.46	\$141,974.36	\$14,917.90

\* Decrease.

The net increase shown in the difference of totals is close to fifteen thousand dollars. About the only item indicating a contraction in the financial circumstances of the people is that of income taxes. It means probably both reduction in salaries and the wide distribution of securities yielding no returns.

As for the personal (not personal property) taxes and sundries (comprising dog, carriage, costs, etc.), the falling off must be largely due to slackness of employment at common labor, as the new law making employers liable for the taxes of their employees probably goes far toward replacing the compulsion of imprisonment for taxes in vogue before the advent of the United States constitution.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

Bark Fooing Suey sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 Kirby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

## California

To the LAST via The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shop, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), sparingly appointed Dining Rooms, gilding, with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Can-dela-bra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Lectern Reading Lamps, Perfect Heating.

## RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

Montgomery St., San Francisco

or E. L. LOX, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

"For several days past," the Hawaii Shimpou says, "a native representing himself as an inspector of the Board of Health has been among the Japanese and Chinese residences ostensibly inspecting the sanitary condition of the places. After an official inspection, which is very exacting, and with the inspector departing, it is claimed, various vials such as watch, coin or pocket knife are found to have made mysterious exit out of coat or pants hanging in the same room which had just passed through the inspection."

ANYONE who has ever given Cham-bon' Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel trouble. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

son in Glenville, N. J., within thirty miles of New York city, beat him into insensibility, stamped upon his face as he lay in the ground in front of his house, a noose about his neck, dragged him hundred feet, hanged him to a tree and left him for dead. The only reason man lives is that the rope broke, if he fell unconscious and half strangled to the ground.



## WATERY WASTE SELDOM TRAVESED BY VESSELS

ARRIVED.  
Friday, July 8.  
S. S. Mongolia, Rinder, from Shanghai and Japanese ports 9 a. m.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports, 5:15 a. m.  
Friday, July 8.  
Stmr. Niihau, from Kauai ports, 11 p. m.

Saturday, July 9.  
U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguere, from San Francisco, 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo, 9:50 a. m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Molokai and Maui ports.

Sunday, July 10.  
Sehr. Mokihana, from Oahu ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:55 a. m.  
Stmr. Helene, from Hawaii ports, 8:30 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, 6:00 a. m.  
Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, 9:35 a. m.

Monday, July 11.  
T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, Going, from the Orient, at 12 noon  
DEPARTED.

S. S. Nevada, Green, for San Francisco, via Kahului, 5 p. m.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.

S. S. Mongolia, Rinder, for San Francisco, 9:15 a. m.

S. S. Nevada, Green, for San Francisco via Kahului, 5 p. m.

Am. bkt. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Monday, July 11.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Anahola, Kapaia, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihawai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Nauiliwill and Koloa, at 8 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

S. S. America Maru, Going, for San Francisco, at 8 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguere, for Manila, via Midway and Guam, at 6:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.  
Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 8, from Kau and the Volcano. Miss Nellie Baker, M. L. Barlow, Eugene Thomas, M. Woodington, B. Dennison, A. J. Curtis, D. Conway, O. H. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Marotz, from Kona ports: E. K. Ball, F. Gomes, R. A. Kearns, John Todd, M. F. Scott; Mrs. Gilmore and child; Miss Polly Mossman, Mrs. Fred Knight and child, Miss Hartwell; Miss A. T. Beard, Miss Goodwin, Al; from Maui ports: Master George Newcastle, J. Goldstein, Mrs. R. W. Sharpe, O. Toeppermann, Rose Akeo, C. B. Wells, J. M. Vivas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wood, W. J. Coelho, Capt. Soule and wife, W. H. Smith and wife, Mrs. E. K. Baker and child, Sister Buenaventura, Father James, and 49 on deck.

Per stmr. Kinau, July 9, from Hilo and way ports: H. P. Baldwin, S. M. Damon, A. W. Carter, W. A. Kinney, S. M. Ballou, H. Schirmer, A. F. Hunt, Mrs. A. F. Hunt, Captain Niblack, Mr. Hannan, I. Rosenberg, Mrs. I. Rosenberg and 2 children, A. W. Bottomley, Mrs. A. W. Bottomley, Miss Hattie Coan, J. M. Smith, Miss McCord, T. Wolff, Mrs. McRae and 3 children, Mrs. William Fernandez, Mrs. J. Medeiros and child, George C. Beckley, Jr., Miss Juanita K. Beckley, Mrs. William P. Lewis, Mrs. W. Wagner, C. Cunha, Willie Dickson, Miss C. Mills, William A. Johnson, Miss M. Meine, L. A. Thurston, E. Madden, Miss C. Dowsett, Mrs. J. Conradt, F. S. Holt, James Gibb, Mrs. James Gibb, W. S. Chillingworth, R. C. Searle.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 10.—W. G. Irwin, Mrs. H. Verra, Mrs. C. M. B. Forster, Mrs. G. F. Winters, Jim Bush, W. A. Coney, G. M. Coney, E. Cropp, W. E. Rowell, T. R. Robinson, C. W. Ashford, R. Punke, Hon Wong, Miss A. Andermann, I. Chapman, J. S. Low, Jim Bush, Jr., S. Mabelona, R. G. Henderson, Yukimura, Mrs. I. Lill, Mrs. W. F. Bush, W. E. Kerr, Mrs. C. Bandmann, Miss Soper and 45 deck passengers.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 10.—Mr. Fisher, Wong Quon and two deck passengers.

Per stmr. Claudine, July 10.—J. Castle Ridgeway, Miss V. Atherton, Miss J. Atherton, Mrs. W. E. Beckwith, Miss Rice, H. Howell, J. C. Mocine, Miss E. Hanuna, Miss K. Hanuna, J. K. Hanuna, Mrs. J. M. Hanuna, D. Macrae, T. P. Rosecrans, Miss Rose Kepoikai, Mrs. Abby, S. Suga, L. Starr, B. K. Kaiwaiwa and wife, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bennett, Miss McDonald, Miss M. Bortfeld.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, due early in the morning.

SAIL TODAY.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, probably sail in afternoon.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Maui and Hamakua ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Laiea, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Scarle, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Sehr. Katalani, Ilunahale, for Koolau ports, at 2 p. m.

Sehr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 3 p. m.

DUE THURSDAY.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, due early in the morning.

## STIMULANTS TO PLANT GROWTH

### Remarkable Results Obtained By Subjecting Them to Mild Electric Currents.

Prof. Lemstrom, a Russian scientist, has obtained some most remarkable results by merely burying plates of zinc and copper on either side of the plants he was experimenting with, and connecting these plates by wires placed above ground.

By this means, the soil becomes magnetized, and the current generated moves, during a portion of its circuit, through the earth and roots, thus adding to their vitality.

In a crop of beet root experimented upon, Prof. Lemstrom obtained an increase of 107 per cent, and a crop of potatoes similarly treated yielded an increase of 76 per cent. Similar experiments with crops and flowers have also been very successful.

A specially designed electric battery recently perfected by two other Russian scientists, M. Spyeskneff and M. Krovoff, has had similar results, not only making the crops more forward, but more abundant.

Though experiments have only been made lately, that electricity had an influence upon plants was proved a long time ago. Agriculturists have often observed that after lightning there is for a short time a very noticeable difference in the rate of growth. Some have even erected lightning rods in their fields, so that the current should enter the earth and so act upon the roots.

The well-known botanist, Specknew, of Kew Gardens, subjected some seeds to the action of an electric current, and afterward sowed them, together with seeds of the same kind which had not been touched.

The result was very satisfactory. The seeds which had been treated electrically germinated more quickly than the others, and developed into better plants.

A Frenchman, M. Paulin, two or three years ago, brought out a "geomagnetizer," which is worked in the following way:

In the center of the area under cultivation a well-tarred wooden post is erected. On the top of the post is a porcelain insulator, and on this is the "collector," a metal brush consisting of five copper wires about two inches long. A galvanized iron wire runs on insulators from the collector into the earth, where it joins the "distributor."

The depth to which the distributor, which consists of galvanized iron wires arranged like a net with meshes about two yards square, is sunk, depends upon what is being grown. For grain it must be placed five inches or so beneath the surface.

The results with this apparatus have been very favorable. A potato field under the influence of the geomagnetizer yielded one third more in weight than a field of the same size cultivated in the usual manner, and the potatoes were of a better quality.

Other vegetables, especially spinach, which grows to a great height, and crops have also been increased by its use.

To protect growing crops from the effects of cold and frost many ruses are nowadays adopted.

In Italy and other parts of the continent owners of vineyards protect the vines from the effects of the white frosts, which are so common during the spring nights, by setting fire to a mass of grass and resinous substances carefully mixed and moistened so that it produces a warm mist or smoke.

For the same purpose dozens of small bonfires are frequently lighted during the prevalence of frosty weather.

Chloroform and ether have also lately been used in the propagation, more particularly of flowers.

One French grower succeeded, by chloroforming some azaleas for 48 hours, in forcing the flowers to expand nearly a fortnight earlier than usual.

For using ether alone, Mr. T. Jannoch, F. R. H. S., of Dersingham, Norfolk, has constructed a hermetically sealed chamber, inside which the plants are arranged in rows. Then the ether is poured in through the roof in the form of vapor. After being kept under ether for 48 hours, the chamber is ventilated for 12 hours, then for another 48 hours the ether is applied.

Three days of a well-regulated temperature, after the plants are removed to a forcing house, bring forth miniature buds of fresh velvet green. Within 10 days the full bloom is complete in all its glory.

By means of etherization, Mr. Jannoch has succeeded in growing lilac and laburnum, two months; wisteria and azalea, and strawberries and fruit generally at least one month before the ordinary times at which they are to be found in bloom.

## GOING MUM ON HIS WAR RECORD

### Sailed From Hilo.

HILO, July 7.—The following passengers sailed on the steamer Enterprise yesterday for San Francisco: Mrs. Milton Rice, Miss Naito Souza, Miss Deyo, Mrs. Rickard, Rev. Father Oliver, M. V. Jones, Cyril Smith, V. Lenners, Miss Lantman, Mrs. Jarrett, T. Lewis, F. W. Barbour and wife, Gilbert F. Little, Miss Doughtyfield and twenty Japanese.

### The Sugar List.

Olaa, 4500; Waiakea, 20,000; Walnaku, 500; Onomea, 24,000; Pepeekeo, 18,000; Honomu, 12,100; Hakalau, 2000; Laupahoehoe, 400; Oahu, none; Kukalau, 800; Hanakau, 8000; Paauhau, 4500; Honokau, 4400; Kukuhale, 1000; Punaiau, 724; Honopua, 340.

### SUMMER COMPLAINT

is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The America Maru's voyage was uneventful. She left Hongkong on June 21. Shanghai, June 22; Nagasaki, June 26; Kobe, June 29, and Yokohama, July 2.

The voyage to Honolulu from Yokohama was made in nine days, twelve hours and fifty-two minutes. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Narita, who return from a trip to Japan. Mr. Narita is an employee of the local postoffice. Among the through passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Sunderland, England. The former is a wealthy ship owner. Count T. Todo,

is a young Japanese nobleman en route to Cambridge to take a collegiate course.

K. Mituno, Japanese correspondent of the Osaka Asahi, and the Kioto Shinbun, is en route to the World's Fair. He was escorted about the city yesterday by Editor Shiozawa of the Hawaii Shinpo and inspected the news-making section of the Advertiser. It is his purpose to visit the big newspaper offices on the mainland to ascertain American methods of getting out the news.

The vessel left for San Francisco at 6 p. m. yesterday, carrying mail.

## MINIATURE COAL YARDS DEVELOPING

Miniature coal yards are springing up in the slips in the Ewa end of the harbor, where Japanese sampan and boat owners are dumping coal dragged up from the harbor bottom, by nets.

The coal is deposited on land near the lumber yards, dried out and then sacked.

The coal comes from near the Oceanic dock, the Naval docks and wharves where there is considerable waste in coaling vessels.

At fifty cents a bag the Japanese make considerable money.

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Hospital Money Dispute.

President Pinkham of the Board of Health submitted to Acting Governor Atkinson a scale of pro rata distribution of the appropriation of \$21,000 for medical treatment of indigent patients in hospital. Taking as a basis the numbers of such patients in the institutions respectively for eleven months past, President Pinkham allotted the Queen's Hospital \$1250, the Home for Incurables \$350 and the Kapolani Maternity Home \$150 a month. While considering the basis adopted a correct one, the Acting Governor did not concur in the principle of a monthly distribution of the fund. His opinion was that the money should be paid out at the occasion required, "on the approval of the President of the Board of Health," as the Act reads. Otherwise he feared people able to pay for treatment might endeavor to get it free on the strength of the appropriation. Mr. Atkinson referred the question to the Attorney General.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

The County Act Commission meets this evening at the Capitol at 7:30 o'clock.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Cullen was celebrated at Moana on Saturday evening.

Two crews of native Hawaiian girls have been formed and will contest rowing honors with the Punahoa crew of white girls. The natives are having the use of the Myrtle and Healan barges for practice.

A dying statement was taken from the sailor who was stabbed last week by Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, the negro. North is at the Queen's Hospital and yesterday was reported to be in a dying condition.

The dedicating ceremony of a Buddhist temple down Waianae Sunday before last, the Hawaii Shinpo says, was a big affair. It has stirred up that usually quiet and isolated corner of this island to a fever heat.

It is stated that on the return of Frank B. McStockier, recently manager of Olaoa plantation, Hawaii, he may be a factor in the race for the nomination for Delegate to Congress on the Republican ticket. Mr. McStockier and family will reside at the Afong Waikiki residence.

There is a possibility that Marshal Hendry may leave for San Francisco in the steamer Sonoma on Tuesday, to bring back Kerr, third assistant engineer of the transport Logan, charged with serious assault on a shipmate up on the high seas. The assaulted man is in hospital here.

Senator Palmer Woods has written to Col. C. J. McCarthy stating that he cabled Curtis P. Iaukea his withdrawal as a candidate for Democratic National Committeeman before his appointment.

Iaukea cabled acquiescence if he made his withdrawal in favor of one Koa Woods says he will resign in favor of McCarthy.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Kona Japanese Coffee Company has just been published. It states that the amount of coffee produced during the past period beats all the previous records of the company since it came into existence some five years ago. It amounted to 387,575 pounds and the company's realization for cleaning the same footed up to \$2,494.23.

Directors of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association have elected the following officers: President, Fred Harrison; vice-president, C. W. Ziegler; secretary, A. V. Gear; treasurer, W. G. Cooper; attorney, A. G. M. Robertson. Members of the board of directors are as follows: F. Harrison, C. W. Ziegler, W. G. Cooper, Geo. P. Denison, A. A. Wilder, John D. Holt, W. R. Sims and A. V. Gear.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education, inspected the Boys' Industrial School at Waialae on Sunday. There are 110 boys on the school roll, of whom all but eight are now inside the institution. Besides different lines of mechanical handicraft the boys are being taught farming, gardening and the care of live stock. Mr. Atkinson is highly satisfied with the condition of the school.

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